

CURRENT COMMENT

BY FRIDERIC HEATH

Judges by capitalist consent—how can we be silent at such a menace to our rights and liberties?

A bill introduced in the Illinois legislature proposes \$7.50 as the minimum wage for female toilers.

The Social-Democrats in Switzerland have carried the Winterthur district and put another 111 in parliament. Hooray!

The Socialists of Italy have just carried a new district, Alessandria, and thus get an additional member in the national parliament.

The New Jersey Socialists have nominated James M. Reilly as their candidate for governor. Comrade Reilly was secretary of the recent national committee convention.

The official returns show that in the recent elections in Denmark the Social-Democrats moved up to first place. They increased their vote of 1910, which was 98,178 to 107,015, the figures for this year.

The New York Daily Call has just celebrated its fifth anniversary. It has been a valiant champion of Socialism and the working class and has secured the support of the trade unionists of the metropolis and surrounding cities.

The speakers at the Independence day celebration of the St. Louis Social-Democrats will be Frank J. Hayes, vice-president of the United Mine Workers, and Walter Millard, of the Iycaum bureau.

The Socialists at El Moro, Colo., elected two school directors. At Ft. Cobb, Okla., our party elected an alderman. Our party in Holland, Mich., elected two out of three officers in an election just held. In New Castle, Pa., a Socialist alderman has just been elected. He is Comrade William Lang.

Word comes that Max S. Hayes, of the Cleveland Citizen, has been elected a national committeeman from Ohio. This is news that will be received with appreciation by the real Socialists, for not only is the selection one of merit, but it shows that Ohio is shaking off the sabotage nightmare and exorcising its evil spirits.

The Socialists in St. Louis will celebrate the Fourth of July as Independence Day and will wave the American flag, not as the flag of capitalist patriotism but as the emblem of partial human freedom gained. Their letterheads are decorated with the American flag as "The Emblem of Political Freedom," and the crimson banner as the "Emblem of Industrial Freedom."

In Zurich, Bern and Biel, Switzerland, the Social-Democrats have now walked away with the judicial elections, after a manner that Socialists are more and more getting, and the howl in the other camps is loud and furious. In Zurich the Socialist candidate for judge polled a cool 12,000 votes. The school ticket of the Socialists also went through.

The recent battle of the ballots in Australia resulted in victories for the labor party, the party there of the wage working class. In the new make-up the party will have 39 seats, showing that our brothers have not been dislodged nor shaken in the lower house, and that they will get increased representation in the senate. The prime minister, a union mine worker, Fisher by name, was re-elected.

Workingmen elect every old party candidate who is successful, for the working class still supplies the great bulk of the old party votes. The working class is therefore responsible for the kind of government we have, national, state and local. It took working class votes to elect the old party governor of Colorado. This particular governor has just vetoed the bill that was passed after much effort for the repeal of the obnoxious anti-boycott law, so the workingmen get it in the neck again. The man who spits against the wind spits over himself. The workingman who casts a fool vote against his own class votes himself into all the trouble that flows from the capitalist control and misuse of government. Let this sink in.

The Milwaukee Socialist daily, The Leader, has now reached the point where it is self-sustaining, accomplishing this in a mere matter of a year, which is a remarkable achievement. However, the paper was started before the full amount decided on, \$100,000, was secured, and as a result a big deficit piled up, during the first twelve months that has caused the comrades quite a little worry and annoyance, and that even menaces the paper's existence. A campaign has just been started to get this incubus out of the way, so that paper debts shall not stand in the way of the big campaign next spring to recapture the first large American city to be carried by Socialism. The American movement needs the cheer and example of Milwaukee

reclaimed, and it must be reclaimed. Comrades all over the country are interested in this and are appealed to to help the Milwaukee comrades in the undertaking.

It appears that the flitching of records from the national office by the enemy-in-the-midst, the anarchistic, direct action element, was greater than was even suspected when the national committee made its investigations. Now it develops that all the correspondence relative to the work of Comrade Lena Morrow Lewis in her Alaskan agitation and organization work has been stolen. It is needed now that she starts again for Alaska. Search will probably disclose many more like cases of theft. It is this sort of work that

THAT BRO. CAPITAL-BRO LABOR TWADDLE



Behold Brother Capital and Brother Labor again! This time the wonderful pair are presented to the reading public by the American Employer, published in Cleveland. Brother Gotrocks and Brother Bonehead would be a better title for the wonderful work of art.

Please note that in the first picture these two "brothers" are kept from loving each other by a wall of "ignorance," and that therefore each has to tote a load labelled "class prejudice." But Father Time and The American Employer level the wall and lo! the condition then following is so lovely that the two grasp each other's hands and say in concert "Now we see each other as the world sees us!" Wonderful!

But—your will please notice that Brother Bonehead still eats out of a tin pail and wears rough and cheap clothes, and that Brother Gotrocks looks just as sleek and innocent of labor as ever and that the landscape and the wealth appears to be just as much his as ever. Poor Bonehead! That's a brotherhood for you—in which the workingman continues to bear the burdens of toil and the capitalist stays in business clipping coupons upon the industry of the other. He continues taking his trips to Europe, continues living better than many kings have lived, and the worker continues in semi-wretchedness.

This is The American Employer's idea of human brotherhood, of ideal social and industrial conditions! This is the sort of pictures the bosses like to pass round as their idea of the solution of the social unrest. But

THE EXPLOITATION OF LABOR

SINCE the working people do not receive the full value of their products—because a considerable profit is made by the employing class on everything the workers produce—can they be expected to buy back these products? Their numerical strength makes them the chief consumers of the country and those on whom production mainly depends.

In this way, by the laboring people not being able to consume enough, and by the planless way in which production is carried on in general, the so-called overproduction is created.

Of course, no matter how much or how little the toilers of a nation create, they always create more than they are able to buy with their wages, because they have never received the full value of that production.

In this way the so-called industrial crises originate. They have come upon us about once in every 20 years, roughly speaking, since capitalist production began its sway. At such times the trade and the manufacturing of a nation come to a standstill, because "there is too much on hand."

And the working people have to stop work and go ragged and hungry because there is too much on hand.

results from Carr disloyalties, Kerr-Maroy intrigues and the other and sundry disruptive efforts that the party is now putting its heel on. A person who would steal party records would sell them to any other interest foolish enough to buy them. A thorough investigation of the national office seems now in order.

IT IS A SIGHT TO MAKE THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRAT AND TRADE UNIONIST, SCHOoled IN ECONOMICS, FAIRLY SPLIT WITH LAUGHTER.



There is no justice but justice. There can be no true brotherhood while economic classes exist. The world's work must be carried on by the people for the people, not for a favored few. We must produce for use not for profit. We must lighten the drudgery of one class by making all classes share in it—by wiping out classes.

We must put the burden of production upon machinery and make the people the owners of the machinery (the forces of production) so that to them and not a capitalist class will flow the benefits and the wealth that results.

Armour & Co., show up in the last report as making a yearly profit of some four and a half millions. J. J. Amor left eighty-five millions. Where were YOUR profits Mr. Toiler? Your profits from your industry, above all mere living expenses? You had some, and if you did put a few cents in the bank you did it by stinting your food, or going without clothes you really needed. And you are the maker of the world's wealth!

Such is ideal capitalist brotherhood. But it will not do. The worker will not much longer submit to it. Indeed, their increasing cry for economic justice stirs the exploiting class and fills them with the fears that come from guilty consciences. They even make silly cartoons in the hope of still keeping up the game of "fool the worker."

But the game is just about played out.

Statesmen, newspapers, lawyers, and so-called reformers on such occasions claim that it is either too much silver, or lack of confidence, or what not, that is the cause of the industrial crisis, or panic, as it is sometimes called.

But hard times are really hard only on those whose subsistence depends on their having work to do.

For the poor people the times are always hard. During "hard times" the wives and daughters of the capitalists, however do not leave off attending balls, parties, and operas, in their silks and diamonds.

On the contrary, if the times are very hard, the wealthy and charitable people simply arrange one more amusement and call it a "charity ball."

As far as security of work is concerned, the workman of the present time is worse off than any of his predecessors in history. In fact, the irregularity of his employment, the frequency with which he is out of work, is the most alarming feature of the workingman's condition. The toiler of today can not work when he wants to, or when he ought to, in order to support himself and family. He can work only when it is to the profit of the employer that he should do so.

VICTOR L. BERGER.

Seymour Stedman, attorney, and a leader in the so-called Debs movement of 1897 that eventuated into the present national Socialist party, has been losing no opportunity to put our ideas forward in the Illinois legislature, to which the Socialists elected him last fall. Every speech he makes contains portions of the Social-Democratic philosophy, the philosophy that will steadily supplant the capitalist philosophy in the current thought as the trend toward economic justice goes on. Parliamentary opportunity does not dull our aims nor compromise our purpose with the capitalism that surrounds us. To the true Socialist it opens just the means we are looking for to proclaim our ideas as well as to more and more enact them into law. The following paragraphs are taken from a recent legislative speech by Comrade Stedman, and reflect this fact of "no compromise" where principles are at stake:

The history of Society is one continuous record of class conflicts, one order of society superseding and replacing another. During the latter part of the thirteenth century the class which is dominant today was composed of petty and poor artisans, manufacturers and traders. As their industry developed, their hostility against the old order grew in intensity. They waged a guerrilla warfare, a "fight of the free cities," against the feudal restrictions and privileges which for many years circumscribed their growth, but this class grew in strength and power as irresistibly as the class had which preceded them, and as the class is growing which will overthrow and supplant them. The attacks upon the feudal system, which had concentrated large estates in the hands of a few, increased in intensity year by year until in western Europe and England during the latter part of the eighteenth century the small but vigorous capitalist class became victorious and destroyed a social system of great antiquity.

Feudalism fell at a time when many believed it destined to perpetual life. It was M. Necker who, two years before the fall of the Bastille, exclaimed: "France on the prospect of its outlook and the complete suppression of agitation and discontent."

The third estate, constituted of manufacturers, traders and merchants, came into power, using every weapon to which it could appeal. It destroyed the provincial tariffs, raised the walls of the cities and tore the chains from the rivers and the harbors, freed the peasants from their feuds and modified the old religious forms and privileges, which indeed for a time seemed to be utterly annihilated.

The class which is today dominant in civilized society and which does not hesitate to charge the Socialists with being hostile to religion is the very class that in 1789 enthroned the "God of Reason," denounced all religion, confiscated the estates of the ecclesi-

asties, as well as the royal domains, and butchered its adversaries, priests, noblemen, lords and workmen. Old customs, old laws and old privileges were, in the name of liberty, fraternity and concord, swept away. Only remnants of the old remained, just as we find today some living evidences of geological epochs which have long passed.

The capitalist class, which is today triumphant, proclaimed and demanded liberty, but it meant the liberty to buy and sell unrestrained and unregulated in the markets of the world, the liberty of two per cent to dominate and move from village to village and from town to town, seeking a master in the workshops of those who constituted the third estate. Liberty and freedom did not mean legal equality. It did not mean political equality. It did not mean property equality. The women had a few property rights which were recognized. Only a small percentage of the men were permitted to vote. The working class was not even permitted the privilege of organizing into labor unions in England and France—classic lands of liberty and fraternity. The symbolism of our fraternal societies, with their grips and passwords, have come from the days when the working class were driven to hold their meetings upon the sands of the sea or in the caves and forests, where by threats and penalties they endeavored to enforce secrecy upon their members in their hard and desperate struggle to maintain and raise their standard of life.

In the early nineteenth century in western Europe and in the United States the capitalists were in undisputed control of government and assumed a dominant industrial position. This industrial system, based upon profits, was a system of exploitation and broadening of markets. The process of conquering and taking possession of the markets of the world began, and in 180 years in the name of commerce freedom of trade and laissez faire, the world has been torn down the most ancient and sacred traditions and customs and revolutionary philosophy, ethics and literature, as it has the mechanical method of production. It has forced its way into the Orient, which seemed to be crystallized for all eternity, but which is now bending over and toppling into the international vortex of capitalist society. In revolutionizing the industrial life of the world, it has forced the capitalists did not even hold the best that was in the old, and in this respect it differs from the impending revolution of the working class.

The art of the renaissance was possible only because art was expressed without the taint of commercialism and profit. Profit has become the pivot upon which the entire capitalist system rests—to buy and sell for profit, to make on the sale, to buy laborers as a commodity and sell their products at a profit requires an ever-expanding market, in which to sell the products of the factory, the market, at the cost of armies, navies and wars, with its countless cost of life, blood, brutality, disease and agony. But within this system there is contained the nature of its own destruction. In the nature of the capitalist system, the elements of death and the elements of a new life.

The man who will not investigate both sides of a question is dishonest—Abraham Lincoln.

obach and the leprous Count de Boni. They are not willing to let children away from parents—we found no orphanages. On the contrary we wish to enhance and make possible the beautiful relation of parent and child, and in Milwaukee the Socialist supervisors provide a fund to help poor mothers so as to stop the taking from them of their children and placing them in institutions. We do believe in compulsory education, since ignorant masses are people helpless and susceptible and the prey of despotic despots. They are entitled to as much education as a bishop and even more. What's good for one ought to be good for all. But compulsory schooling has nothing to do with the rights of people to be religious or to incite their religion. And as to criminals, we do believe that most of them are the victims of wrong social adjustment and that society is responsible. All education, and the right to education, excepted, are coming to the people. The recent vice probes have also clearly shown that there is a close relation between low wages for women and delinquency. There is such a thing as a woman who is both a mother and a worker. The bishop is entitled to all the comfort he can get out of it since the statistics of the prisons of the United States show that of the inmates those of his own faith lead the list by a staggering proportion. We are prey of despotic despots to grander and nobler thoughts. Why should a man of God object and lose his temper and his regard for truth?

WEST VIRGINIA'S LID IS COMING OFF—EX-GOVERNOR GLASSCOCK IN A CORNER

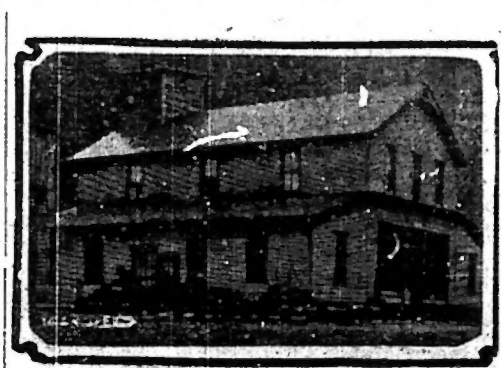
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—This was a bad day for the coal barons at the hearing before the United States senate committee that is investigating the Paint and Cabin creek atrocities during military rule in West Virginia's coal fields. Ex-governor Glasscock went back on them and gave much testimony in favor of the strikers. It was so unexpected it left the barons and their attorneys staggered, so to speak. Glasscock emphatically asserted that the real cause of the trouble was the mine guards, who, he said, inflamed the strikers and their sympathizers by the high-handed methods they used. The attorneys for the operators tried to show by Glasscock that the first disorder started in a union camp outside the present strike zone, but the former governor said this was not so.

Glasscock said he tried to arbitrate the difficulty. The miners, he said, not only were willing to arbitrate but signed an agreement to do so. The operators, however, positively refused, declaring that to do so would amount to virtual recognition of the union.

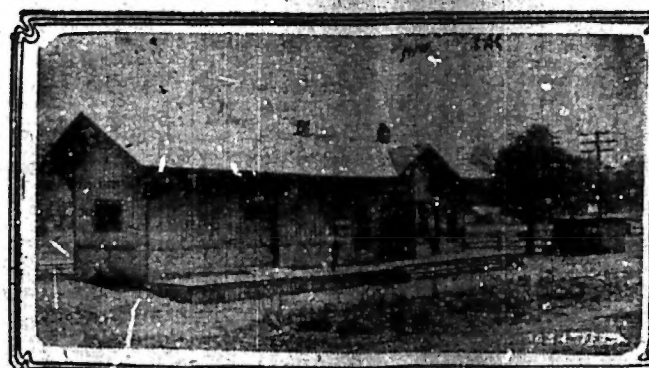
Blocked by Operators. "Then the operators blocked this plan," asked Kenyon. "They were the only obstacle."

Governor Hatfield has refused to give the committee the record of the last military court that tried "Mother" Jones and United Mine Workers' officials on charges of murder, conspiracy to murder and inciting to murder. The governor contends the record is not a public document. He says he will make the record public later "when the public mind is less inflamed."

On its tour of the strike zone the committee traversed the entire troubled district, personally interrogating men, women and even little children.



A company store in Cabin Creek district. The cupola at the store was protected by cement and railroad ties during the fights of the mine guards on the miners, and carried a gatling gun.



Railroad station, Paint Creek Junction, used as a bull pen for 40 days. Over 500 were imprisoned in it, as many as 96 at one time. As there was not enough floor space in the station for all to sleep at once, the prisoners were compelled to sleep in relays. Twenty-five sentries were constantly on duty.



The church at Mucklow used as a bull pen. As one miner somewhat irreverently, but aptly, put it, "They crucified Jesus downstairs and labor upstairs."

The committeemen were cheered by the miners, who talked freely, furnishing graphic descriptions of the conditions that existed and the battles that were fought.

The committee is of the opinion that for sensationalism, the testimony of Col. G. S. Wallace, judge advocate of the national guard, caps the climax. Col. Wallace says he believed the military commission was right in its contention that its powers were absolute, and that it superseded the civil procedures.

Even Greater Than Heaven. "We believe we were right," emphatically said the colonel. "If we

decided the offense was one deserving the death penalty, we had the right to order its infliction. If we were right, as I think we were, then the governor had a right to declare war and no power on earth or in Heaven can regulate his acts. In time of war—and that was what existed on Paint and Cabin Creeks—there is no law except the will of the head of the fighting force."

Max Toia Davis explained conditions when martial law was in force. "We had serious trouble at Eskdale when the striking men gathered about the depot," he said. "We directed everyone living there to remain at home. I drove men away from the

vicinity who seemed to have no business there. Now I told this man Nance, who says he was interfered with in getting his mail to stay away from the depot until 30 minutes before the train that he expected to come on was due and he said he would. It has been charged that I made men dig ditches. I did. These men refused to keep away when ordered and I put them to work."

"One of these men told me there was no one to get dinner for his children. I had our company cook fill a basket of food for him and sent him home with it. We tried our best to

prevent trouble and did our best to be fair to both sides."

Drives Guard Out. Maj. Davis said he drove one Baldwin guard out of the district. During his time at Eskdale he imposed fines of \$25 as provost marshal on miners who disobeyed orders or who tried to smuggle whisky into the camp. Davis said he broke up all bottles and spilled the whisky immediately.

Maj. Davis told of investigating a shooting at the town of Aene. He discovered that a Baldwin-Felts guard had done the shooting.

"Felts was up there," said the major, "and he tried to stop my investi-

gation. But when I told him one of his men had done the shooting he said he would turn him over to me. But he let him get away on a train and sent me after another man up at Decota. This one was a Virginia boy who was sick and I took him to a hospital. He escaped the next day."

The committee was promised to examine Clyde B. Ambrose, an agent of the department of justice, who investigated charges of peonage and interference with the postal service.

Avia Shoukries Blame. S. B. Avia, member of congress and formerly prosecuting attorney for Kanawha county, was the next. Avia

Leaders of the United Mine Workers from all sections of the country appeared at the courthouse to answer the indictments against them by a federal grand jury, charging them with conspiracy, a law which interfered with the free commerce. Because neither side had fully determined just what should be done, no definite action was taken today and a partial agreement was reached that, so far as the merits of the controversy are concerned, the real fight shall be poned until next fall.

United States District Atto-

(Continued to 4th page.)

FRANKLIN'S WISDOM ON WAR

It is taken for granted, not only by the military class, but by industrial writers, that war, by appealing to the heroic side of the national life, is thought of as being fatal to healthy progress. Tennyson, in "Maud," pondered to the jingo spirit, and Ruskin, of writers who do much to throw a halo round war. According to Ruskin, "all the pure and noble arts of peace are founded on war." Like Tennyson, Ruskin seems to think that compared with the soldier the merchant is a scoundrel, a creature. Mad Tennyson and Ruskin have been imbued with the spirit of science, they would have been secure against shallow nonsense of this sort. Viewed from the side of the soldier, war is a poet, a teacher, a national educator. Apart from biology, common sense should have kept Tennyson and Ruskin from going wrong on this subject. Franklin goes to the root of the matter when he says: "There is no effect of a standing army which cannot in time be felt so as to bring about the abolition of the system. A standing army out only diminished the population of a country, but even the size and breed of the human species, for an army is the seed of the nation. All the most vigorous, stout and well-made men in a kingdom are to be found in the army, and these men, in general, cannot marry." Franklin adds the significant remark, "The army is not paid in war time; the bill comes later." The men who are left determine the future, and from the standpoint of biology it is easy to see that the continuance of the race from the national degeneracy must tend to national degeneracy.

We see the process illustrated in the case of ancient Rome. In consequence of the numerous wars, the ranks of the small farmers were the backbone of the nation, and the number of slaves was increased in the army multiplied. With the killing off of the physically fit, and the rapid multiplication of the physically unfit, there came a change in the character of the nation. As a German historian puts it: "Out of every hundred thousand strong in the eighth century were slain. Out of every hundred thousand weaklings, ninety thousand were left to survive." As Professor Seeley puts it: "The immediate cause of the fall of Rome was physical, rather than moral, decay. The empire perished for want of men. But we have ample evidence of the effect of war in producing degeneracy in the case of France under Napoleon. Among those destroyed by Napoleon were the flower of the nation. His soldiers, the pick of the population, came from the plow, the workshop and the shop, and were being from 18 to 25. In a series of years, soldiers of high stature were mowed down, and their places were filled by raw recruits of smaller stature. As one French writer says: "It will take long periods of peace and plenty before France can recover the tall stature mowed down in the wars of the republic and the first empire." In his "History of Napoleon," J. H. Rose paints a lurid picture of the awful effects of war.

"The mighty swirl of the Moscow campaign sucked 150,000 lads of under 20 years of age into the devouring vortex. The peasantry gave up their sons as food for cannon. Mr. Rose goes on to say that "it is less than a year after the loss of 500,000 men a new army as numerous was marshalled under the Imperial eagles. But the majority were young, untrained troops and it was remarked that the conscripts bore in the year of terror had not the stamina of the early levies."

The army was filled with raw youths. By and by the French began to notice the defects of the new recruits. The draughting of raw conscripts smaller in stature than the soldiers of the earlier campaigns weakened the self-confidence of the army. The human harvest was deteriorating, and to this fact—physical deterioration—the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo was no doubt largely due. We are continually told that it is only by war that the manhood of a nation can be kept to the

(SEE PAGE 4)

THE PARTY PAGE THE SEIDEL-BEDE DEBATE

CHATTANOOGA, Tennessee.—Attracting more attention than any feature that has been put on the Chattanooga circuit in recent years was the series of debates between Seidel, former mayor of Milwaukee, and J. Adam Bede, ex-congressman. For two hours a crowd that filled to the limit the auditorium where the Chattanooga Chattanooga is being held, heard them cross logic, keen debate, humor and sarcasm over the question: "Is Socialism Desirable?"

"One reason Socialism is desirable is because it's here, and we can't help its being here," declared Seidel. "Socialism is also coming because present conditions made it inevitable."

ARE HALTED BY STEEL TRUST

NEGATIVE, Michigan.—A fight for free speech has broken out in this town, 30 speakers having been arrested up to the present time. The trouble started when Edward McGurty, Chicago, started to speak on the street and was stopped by the chief of police, who informed him that no more street meetings would be allowed. McGurty ceased speaking and the Socialists got in touch with the mayor, William Haggerton, to find out the rights of the United States constitution. Haggerton is superintendent of the steel trust's plant here, in addition to being mayor. The mayor informed them that all street meetings would be prohibited in the future.

The Socialists then held a conference and carefully went over the situation. They decided to proceed with their meetings.

McGurty then returned to his place of meeting and began to read the bill of rights of the United States constitution. He was immediately arrested.

Frank Aaltonen, national committeeman of the Socialist party, followed McGurty, reading a portion of the Declaration of Independence. When the chief of police returned Aaltonen was placed under arrest. A crowd of more than 2,000 had gathered to watch the procedure. Three more speakers followed Aaltonen, only to suffer the same fate as he.

He Quelled the Riot.

DEBUQUE, Colorado.—The Rev. A. F. Glover, aged 23, pastor of the First Methodist church, is the hero of the hour here, for he quelled a riot between David and Goliath, the pastor last night seized an automatic revolver and quelled a riot between a dozen cowboys who were flourishing guns and carousing. The cowboys were fined \$10 and costs each this morning. They are on the warpath today and declare they will "get Glover's scalp."

"I'll shoot on sight," the minister said, when informed of the threat "and convert them in the hospital."

Dr. Glover, as the only Socialist alderman in western Colorado, is chairman of the committee on police regulations.

PENNSYLVANIA.

There will be a general membership meeting of Local Washington county at Monaca, Pa., at 8 o'clock on Saturday night. The meeting will be held in the hall at Monaca, Pa. on Main street, between Second and Third streets. The hall is owned by the Cent. Nominations of candidates for county officers and business of importance is to be transacted. The meeting is free and all are urged to attend.

On Saturday, June 14, the annual picnic of the Washington county was held at Washington park on the Delaware. Boats leave Arch street wharf every half hour. Great crowds are expected to attend. As shown by the following occurrences, which happened at the home of Conrad H. T. Derrick, on May 4, Conrad Derrick decorated his front porch with two American flags and one red flag, put in the red flag in between the two American flags. A citizen of the red flag and one American flag. Later on, the citizens in an automobile came

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WISCONSIN

Social-Democrats in State Legislature. Senator Zophy, Social-Democrat, is operating a municipal telephone system. The bill now goes to the governor.

Vote a Money Drench.

MADISON, Wis., June 10.—Under a suspension of the rules and after Assemblyman Vint had opposed the move to authorize a commission which would have the entire supervision of the expenditure of \$15,000,000 for a sewerage project in Milwaukee, the assembly, this morning, concurred in the Weigle bill.

Vint opposed the bill in its present form because it does not give the council any authority over the commission of five members to be appointed by Mayor Bading, Milwaukee.

"The people who have to put up the money for this sewerage project want representation in the matter," said Vint. "As the bill now stands, it means that Mayor Bading is to be all-powerful. It means that he can appoint whom he wants and the people have nothing to say as to the manner in which their money will be spent. It appears most ridiculous for this assembly to go on record as authorizing such a move."

Assemblyman Paul, of Milwaukee, acted as Bading's mouthpiece. He declared that if the commission was interfered with by the council or any other body, the work of the commission would be handicapped.

Kill City Bank Bill.

MADISON, Wis., June 12.—The senate, this morning, indicated its "pro-social" attitude by killing the Zophy bill authorizing cities of the first and second classes to establish municipal banks, and the bankers may again breathe easy, defending his bill against objections of Senator Bingham, Senator Zophy declared that if existing laws interfered with the establishment of municipal banks, the laws ought to be repealed.

Senator Zophy opposed a new bill requiring Milwaukee county to pay its electric judges an additional \$1,000 a year, saying that the judges ought to be able to manage on their present tiny incomes of \$5,000 a year, plus long summer vacations, without starving to death. But the senate upheld the dignity of the judiciary by passing the bill, 22 to 3.

For Municipal Phones.

MADISON, Wis., June 12.—The assembly this morning passed the bill of

(SEE PAGE 4)

EAU CLAIRE.

Slam Public Schools and Socialism. EAU CLAIRE, Wisconsin.—Alarmed at the rapid spread of Socialism in Wisconsin and the United States, members of the state convention of Catholic Foresters, in session here, led by politicians, passed resolutions declaring it the duty of every Catholic to support the Catholic press which are fighting Socialism and not to support in any way Socialist papers which are spreading its doctrine.

According to the resolutions passed, Socialism is branded as un-American, though it was brought from Europe as was Catholicism. Saving that Socialism seeks to tear down and disrupt our "free institutions," the resolutions declare that only the parochial schools should be supported by Catholics.

The resolutions are signed by M. S. Sheridan, Thomas F. Powers, A. B. Schmidt, C. W. Andre, R. Healy, Sr., P. Herrmann, and M. V. Pettit.

SHEBOYGAN.

SHEBOYGAN, Wisconsin.—The Social-Democrats of this city will hold an important meeting at the Central Labor hall, June 13. The reports of elected officers will be submitted to the meeting, and arrangements for its annual picnic to be held at the Waldenlochesen July 13 will be made.

RACINE.

The Union Hall association, recently held a bazaar and fair for the benefit of the new Labor Temple and the neat sum of over \$16.00 was cleared.

The new temple is now open and all the labor organizations are rapidly moving in. This will again put them all under one roof and make it more effective for them to build up their membership, as well as to organize new unions.

The plumbers' strike has been settled by a compromise between the union and the employers at a rate of \$6.25 for eight hours.

This places the building trades again on a peaceful relationship with the building contractors as far as can be ascertained.

The Machinists union is holding mass-meetings every Sunday with good success. They have started a movement to re-organize a strong Metal Trades Council in view of bringing new life into all metal trades unions.

John M. Collins of Chicago the Machinist organizer now stationed at Milwaukee is on the job and is making a good impression in the work in this field of labor activities.

The City Council Committee of the Social-Democratic party has again voted to entertain the Lyceum course for next winter and hopes that the balance of the state locals will fall in line to help make the required 600 locals to make the course a success. Our last year's course cost our local \$340.00 but we are reaping the benefit of it now.

After a struggle of several years Local Racine has got out of debt. What a relief it is to those who had to shoulder it. Now for real progress. Watch us grow!

A. C. BOWMAN.

THE CHOICE.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. Once to every man and nation Comes the moment of decision; The time to choose, when o'er the fate of the world hangs the sword of the sword. For the good or evil side; Some great cause, God's word or Man's. Offer each the bloom or blight— And the choice goes for ever 'twixt that darkness and that light.

Then to side with Truth is noble 'Ere her cause brings wrath or profit And 'tis glorious to be just. Then it is the brave man chooses While the coward stands aside, Tossing like the daisy on the wind. And the choice goes for ever 'twixt that darkness and that light.

Though the cause of Evil prosper, Yet 'tis Truth alone is strong. Though her portion be the scaffold And upon the block she lie, Yet that scaffold dims the future And behind the dim unknown Stands the power of God, who keeps Keeping watch above His own.

A NOTRE DAME LADY'S APPEAL

To all knowing sufferers of rheumatism, whether muscular or of the joints, sciatica, lumbago, oostache, pains in the kidneys or oostache, pains to write to her for a home treatment which has repeatedly cured all of these tortures. She feels it her duty to send it to all sufferers FREE. You cure yourself at home as thousands will testify—no change of climate being necessary. This simple discovery banishes uric acid from the blood, loosens the stiffened joints, purifies the blood, and brightens the eyes, giving elasticity and tone to the whole system. If the above interests you for proof address:

Mrs. M. Summers, Box R, Notre Dame, Ind.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS 57

stress of three years, and proudly files a "Vol. 2" from its first page. And what is more, the paper is improving with each succeeding year, because its little editor is a wideawake guy, and is running a great deal of the time. She is now in the seventh grade in her school, and is liked by her teachers because she is an extraordinary pupil. The list of books that she has read might make even one with some pride for his range of reading a little bit jealous.

One of her favorite authors is Shakespeare, and she can recite Macbeth's speech from "Julius Caesar" with ease. She has read the five volumes of Woodrow Wilson's History of the United States. Most of these works she has read, and the majority of the foremost English and American poets. She likes Jack London's books better than any other American fiction writer.

Prouder than of any other thing is Miriam of her being a Socialist.

"I want you to know that I am a stanch Socialist," she says when you inquire about her political affiliations. When she grows up, Miriam is going to—well, she is going to work for Socialism, so she says.

BILLY JONES AND ROY BAER DISCUSS THE FITTEST AND UNFITTEST

BY R. A. DAGUE. "BILLY," said Mr. Jones to his young son one day, "your neighbor boy, Roy Baer, has sent you an invitation to go hunting with him tomorrow. He says there are lots of hickory nuts ripe in the woods about three miles from here. As I drive past this morning, I saw a lot of them. Roy says you will go with him."

"Yes, yes, dad, do that for I would be awfully tickled to go. Tell Roy I will be on hand soon after breakfast."

On the following morning two youths might have been seen walking rapidly across meadows and pasture lands, climbing fences and jumping over ditches on their way to government reservation, being a large tract of forest lands on which the native trees were still standing. No woodman's ax had yet felled the giants of that woods. By 10 o'clock two heroes had penetrated into the forest and crossed a small stream which were the hickory trees they were seeking.

"Here they are, Billy," said Roy, with enthusiasm, as he laid down an empty sack and seated himself on the grassy bank.

"Oh, Billy, look! Right over there is a hickory tree whose branches are a bit higher than the others. I suggest you climb that tree and shake down the nuts. There is a stout stick on the ground. Take that up the tree with you and use it in beating off the nuts. I will lie here on the grass while and wait."

"All right," said Billy, who laid hold of the stick and began to climb. This proved to be much more difficult than he had anticipated. The bark of the tree was very rough and before he had reached the top of the tree he had two or three rents in his clothing and one

OUR YOUNG FOLKS 57

of the stupidest. Well, of the fittest class, furnish the donkey, or unfittest class the brains and the tools with which to do the necessary work. "For the use of our brains and tools we charge about four-fifths of the product of our labor. The donkey, or unfittest class, furnish the key class, and on one-fifth of what they earn and we give them that amount. Now, as to these nuts, I furnished the sack, and club, and the brain work. I told you what trees to climb and how to shake off the nuts, and you did nothing but perform the labor. You must not expect that muscle work will get as good compensation as brain work. You poor, stupid Billy Jones, don't you know that God gave the fittest classes the coal mines, the gold, silver and copper mines, the nuts in the forest, the electricity, the air, the power of steam, and all the lands, and that he has ordained that we smart people shall keep you A-akey fellows busy at work to prevent you from becoming idle? It is necessary for us to keep you poor so you may be good. The priests and the preachers understand this all right and are on our side. They know all about God's plans and they say he will burn you in hell forever if you become discontented and join labor unions and become one of the pesky Socialists. They figure out a way to receive all their honest earnings. They are atheists and anarchists and free lovers, and I warn you to steer clear from them."

"Well," answered Billy, "I see now what dad meant, and I guess he was right. The wealth-producers receive one-fifth of the value of their labor and that about four-fifths went into the pockets of the speculators, the stock-watering and interest-rathering, profit-taking schemes whom you call the 'fittest.' Well, take your 25 pounds of hickory nuts this time, but now I inform you, Mr. Divine Right Roy Baer, that I will not go nutting with you again. The next time I go hunting nuts I will have for my partner Mr. Debe and Gene Berger, who are not only much behaved, splendid fellows, but will do their share of the work and who will 'divvy up' fair. Neither of them chaps would take a single hickory more than their honest share. And now, Roy Baer, I may be a stupid donkey and I guess I have been, but I am setting my eyes open, and my opinion is that you and the preachers are a little off your base in thinking that honest working people will be sent to the bottomless pit for wanting the full value of honest work. As the Socialists are all sorts of bad things for befriending what you call the 'unfit classes.'"

"It looks to me, Mr. Roy Baer, that the truly unfit people are them who do nothing but plan, and scheme, and scheme, and plot, and conspire to amass wealth by sharp trickery which they call 'business'—those who add nothing to the wealth or wisdom of the world but spend a lifetime in greedy selfishness, having no higher aim than to acquire property for which they return to their fellow men no equivalent."

"Take your 25 pounds of nuts and I will take my 5 pounds. When you crack and eat those nuts, think seriously over the matter whether it is better to be a donkey or a wise man. As for our outing, and while you are in a serious reflective mood, consider if industrious working people are not about as 'fit' and desirable citizens as your idle, scheming, non-producing people. I will be tolerant toward you, Roy, but I know that your ideas about this matter are not original with

you, but are the result of false teachings of deluded statesmen and rulers and the clergy in the past. They fear Socialism, but their fears are unfounded, for its foundation is 'justice to all'—a 'square deal'—and everybody shall be rewarded according to his deeds. "Good morning, Roy. Think of these things. Don't be a standpatter, but move forward towards a higher and better civilization. Join the Socialists, for Socialism is the next step of humanity forward and upward."

OUR YOUNG FOLKS 57

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AN APE WITH HUMAN INTELLIGENCE

In former contributions to the Young Folks Department of this paper I told several interesting stories about monkeys, baboons and the ape family. That those animals can be taught to perform many intelligent tricks as well as useful service, is certain. Peter Hays, of the Tuscan ship, tells an interesting story about an ape. He says, "We were trading with the natives on the west coast of Africa. Things were terrible monotonous and one fine afternoon, as we lay at anchor, I decided to take the small boat and do some fishing. I rigged up a bit of sail and away I went over the smooth sea until I was almost out of sight of the Tuscan. A hurricane came up suddenly and six hours later I bumped ashore on the sandy beach of a tropical island.

"A few days later, when I was scouting for something to eat, I found a young ape with a broken leg and I minded it. The ape and I got to be best of friends. His leg improved in a hurry, and he would follow along after me when I went food hunting. And that ape was some help, I can tell you, for he would climb the trees and bring down the grub in good shape.

"Well, sir, that certainly was a bright ape. I taught him how to throw stones and he got to be such an expert that he could hit birds as they sat on the trees. He became the official food provider after that."

Mr. Hays continues to tell how the ape whom he named "Sam," was taught to carry his drinking water in a gourd. He also taught him how to catch birds and pick berries.

He says, "At night I would light a big fire on the beach so that the ape would be warm, and it was Sam who got the firewood and kept things going. I had been on the island about four months when one afternoon Sam came rushing up all excited and talked away for dear life in the ape language. I finally made out that he had sighted a ship. I lighted the signal fire and when the ship came closer I saw it was the Tuscan. They took both of us aboard.

"They had given me up for lost and it was just by chance that they came across my island and saw my smoke. Sam certainly was the life of the ship. He was interested in everything and got so he could almost do a sailor's work. "But poor Sam, he took sick one night and we gave everything in the medicine chest, but it did no good. He just curled up and died. I felt as if I had lost the best friend on earth.

"We dropped Sam overboard in a sack weighted down with coal, and ray, mate, I just cried like a kid."

I have heard other contributions told how apes have been trained to sweep, wash dishes, churn, carry in coal and wood, rock the baby, and

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SOUTHERN TENANT FARMERS

The 16 states of the south contain 40 per cent of the farms in the United States. Farms in the south are smaller on an average than farms in the North, a condition which has been brought about by the division of the larger southern plantations since the civil war.

Some striking facts and figures in relation to tenants in the south are presented by Prof. Benjamin H. Hibbard, of the University of Wisconsin, in the Quarterly Journal of Economics, June, 1912.

It is shown that the average for the country is large. In only two states is the average value of land more than \$20 an acre, and in five states it is less than \$15 an acre. The average for acre for southern states is \$14.75, for northern states \$24.75. In timber and in equipment the difference is much greater.

Tenancy in the south was an outgrowth of the civil war. During the 30-year period from 1880 to 1910 there was an increase in tenancy in all the southern states except Georgia, where being Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Florida. There was no material increase in Kentucky and Tennessee. In North Carolina the proportion of tenancy is moderate. In South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas it is upward of 50 per cent. In some of these, three farms out of every five are operated by tenants. In the group of states where tenancy is most prevalent the negro population is largest. The negroes of the south are mostly tenants, but Prof. Hibbard's figures show that they are gaining in land ownership, while the white farmers are losing. In 1900, 74.5 per cent of the colored farmers were tenants, while 12 per cent of the white farmers were tenants. In 1910, the percentage was 75.4; of the white farmers 36.1 per cent were tenants in 1910, while the percentage was 33.3 in 1910.

SPILLING THE TOILERS' BLOOD.

HUMAN blood, human life, under present industrial form of society, is so cheap that even a sweet child's life, as a wage-earner, in the factory, can be bought for a few cents a day—almost a drug on the market, the "labor market." So cheap indeed is the life of the wage working class that the blood cost of war is regarded as comparatively unimportant by all except those who are sneeringly referred to as "sentimental people." These "sentimental people" presume to assert that the superiority of the nation's civilization is more convincingly indicated by its sacred regard for the purity and dignity of human blood than by its cheap and swaggering boasts about big battleships, "blooded" cattle, "blooded" horses and "young men not only willing but anxious to fight," or by the nation's strutting announcement of our "readiness" to spill the toiler's blood at the factory door and on the battlefield.

Cheaply spilt human blood surely indicates a civilization fundamentally coarse and cheap.

Until human blood, human life, becomes too sacred to be sold for cash to escape starvation or bought for cash to win a profit on the bartered labor power—too sacred to be thus placed on sale, exchanged in the "labor market" as horses and sheep are bought and sold in the "live stock" market—until then it will simply be impossible to realize the hideousness of the blood cost of war, impossible to compute and realize the vastness of the red crime committed against the working class.—War—What For.

Hecort Denis, another famous character in the old International, died at Liege, Belgium, five days before the April 20, 1912, at Braine-le-Comte, he had just attained 71 years. In 1866 he became a doctor of laws and a doctor of science at Brussels university. He was associated with Caesar de Paepe and others in the red light district. He subsequently became a professor of the university. He was elected to parliament for Liege as one of the first band of Socialists in the Belgian parliament, and he remained a member until the day of his death. A voluminous scientific and political writer, an indefatigable worker for Socialism and real freedom, the bitterest clerical papers wrote of him: "He was assuredly one of the figures of the Belgian parliament, and the Socialist party loses in him a man who distinguished himself by his faithfulness to duty, by the sincerity of his convictions, as well as by the simple but perfect dignity of his life."

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Having publicly named the owners of property in which 62 immoral resorts are located and having charged that the city on the red light district is off against the "committee of 15" who demanded that city officials take action, rested on their ears today and waited for Mayor Harrison to move.

The mayor, Chief of Police McWeney and Dr. George B. Young, health commissioner, were scheduled to hold a conference today. They will determine whether or not to act upon the committee's demand that the city be declared a health commissioner and ordered vacated under an Illinois statute.

Several reputable citizens named by the committee as owners of property leased for immoral purposes, entered pleas of ignorance today. In nearly every case they declared that they turned the property over to a real estate broker and knew nothing of the character of the persons who leased.

The committee's report was gauged on the evidence obtained by a subcommittee of 10.

West Virginia's Lid.

Ritz and Attorney Davitt, for the accused miners, agreed to ask Judge B. F. Keller to fix bail in each case at \$1,000 each. Representative of an eastern building company are en route here to qualify and it was the plan of the miners to have all of the men indicted under bond by tomorrow night.

The accused man are John P. White, Frank J. Hays, Thomas Haggerty, Joseph Vasey, James Cantrell, Charles Butler, Mary Ann Heman, H. Edmond, Benjamin F. Morris, Thomas Cairns, Clarence C. Griffith, James M. Craig, James Dean, John Nutter, Rome Mitchell, W. S. Reese, F. D. Stanley, W. S. Cantley and A. D. Lavender.

It is the intention of the attorneys for the defense to fight the case from every angle. Maj. John C. Lacy, Iowa, former congressman, will conduct the defense of President White of the Mine Workers.

Socialist Strength Worries.

CHARLESTON, West Virginia.—Old party politicians are very much disturbed over the increasing Socialist sentiment throughout the coal mining regions of the state.

This irritated state of mind was not soothed in any way by the spectacular action of the Kanawha county coal barons in having indictments charging conspiracy returned against 18 officials of the National Socialist party, in conjunction with the West Virginia Socialist party. The Charleston Mail, mouthpiece of the plunderband, gets very excited over this Socialist activity. This Mail says:

"Definite announcement is made that the National Socialist party will make strenuous efforts to capture West Virginia for its own, and that a national appeal for funds to carry on the work has already been made."

"One George H. Goebel, New Jersey, who is an executive committee man of the party, will be dispatched to the scene of action for the purpose of planning the campaign and carrying on the fight."

"This announcement, of course, will surprise nobody. It has been plainly perceived for some time past that the Socialists would make just this effort, and the coming of Debs and others of the national organizers of the party to this section some time since was taken as proof positive of what is now about to occur."

Prediction—Not Forecast.

"Taking advantage of the troubles in the Kanawha and the New River mining fields, the Socialists will hope to bring discontent among the miners to such a pitch that they will cast their futures and fortunes with that party."

"The effort, we predict, will fail. West Virginia can not be taken over by the Socialist party. It might, by strenuous effort, gain the ascendancy in one or two counties of the state, but when it gets away from the large coal producing counties it can make no impression upon the people."

"Socialism in the one or two counties we have in mind, even should it gain ascendancy, would prevail but temporarily. It does not and can not last."

"It has, in the recent past, suffered reverses in other states, where it had greater foundation for building than it has in West Virginia."

"If the whole truth were known, Socialism is not as strong in Kanawha county, for instance, as it was a year ago. And when the effort is made to capture the state for its own, leaders of all other political parties, now inactive, will don their fighting garb and go forth to do battle with a common enemy."

"Some weeks ago The Mail sounded a warning; to the old political parties of the state as to what was about to occur. We want to sound that warning again, and more especially to the political parties of Kanawha and Fayette counties."

"Republicans and Democrats alike should be up and doing. If the Socialist gain strength it must come

"MILITIA OF CHRIST"—ORGANIZED INTOLERANCE

The Militia of Christ is an organization which has its legal domicile in Milwaukee. It is frankly designed to separate organized labor on religious lines and bring existing unions under the domination of the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

In Europe there are Catholic unions and they have served the purpose of strike breakers whenever their priestly directors have been moved to come to the support of their capitalist allies.

The organizers of the Militia of Christ tolerate, it is true, "mixed unions," if they shall be permitted to bring them under their control, but inevitably they will be forced, inasmuch as they represent a minority, to organize separate unions when the non-Catholic workers in the unions shall refuse to be led to the block for sacrifice by the clerical leaders of the Militia of Christ.

The Rev. Peter E. Dietz, who is executive secretary of the order, reports that its constitution and charter laws provide:

The Militia of Christ was founded by a band of ardent Catholic trade union leaders. A temporary organization was effected in the course of the American Federation of Labor convention at Toronto in 1909. The organization was perfected and made permanent at St. Louis in November 21, 1910. The purpose is personal service to the cause of Christ in the face of non-Catholic endeavors toward the subversion of the Christian structure of society.

The Militia of Christ is a religious, patriotic and unionist fraternity; it advocates a live policy of social reclamation and expansion on the basis of religion, democracy and unionism; it embraces, coordinates and unifies the legitimate interests of all classes of society as against the teachings of class hatred and the attempts to degrade religion to the insignificant proportions of a mere private matter; it regards the Christian family as the basis of the Christian state and the Catholic church as the mistress and arbiter of civilization.

It is difficult to understand how an order which seeks to subvert the liberties of every citizen who is not a member of the Roman Catholic church, can pretend that it is patriotic. Here we find a society which expressly denies that religion is a private matter and takes the stand that it is a matter exclusively of the Roman Catholic church.

The doctrine that no one has a right to worship God excepting as he shall be a member of the Roman Catholic church, until very recently was in full flower in Spain. Liberalism, however, has made such headway even in Spain, that the Roman church has been obliged to concede that Protestants and Jews may hold public worship, but they must enter their church edifices from rear doors and are forbidden to indicate their religious uses by any outward sign. In Peru, under clerical domination of the state, the constitution provides that no religion excepting the Roman Catholic shall be tolerated.

It is thus seen that the Militia of Christ has its work cut out for it. There was a time when in all of Europe, save that part in which the Eastern or Greek church was established, no religion whatever was permitted excepting the Roman Catholic religion. But despite the rack and the thumb screw and the stake, which were brought to its support, its power over the state has been destroyed so that today there is no country in Europe, where it has been dominant, not even in Rome itself, in which the right of every man to worship God in his own way is denied.

If there is anything that is essentially American, it is the institution of religious freedom, which this "patriotic" society frankly announces its purpose to subvert. We can understand how the Rev. Peter Dietz can engage in such an enterprise. He is bound by the very oath of his office to seek to extirpate all other religions, but how John Mitchell, Peter McArdle and other Irish-Catholic labor leaders who have subscribed to the constitution of the order of the Militia of Christ can look their fellow workers of Protestant and non-Catholic belief in the eye without feeling the shame of Judas, is a mystery which may be revealed when the workers that they are seeking to betray into the hands of their enemies, come to realize the full extent of their perfidy.—The Milwaukee Leader.

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The Builders' Column

By A. W. Mance

HOW TO KEEP GROWING.

Have you sent in a club of Herald subscribers lately?

To keep babies and all young things growing you must feed them. To keep the Socialist movement in your community growing and constantly adding to its numbers, you must feed the discontented with Socialist literature.

At the club rate of four yearly subscriptions for \$1.25. The Social-Democratic Herald is the cheapest, best and most effective Socialist literature you can scatter in your community.

Have your branch order a weekly bundle. You get them at the rate of one-half cent each in any quantity.

ST. PAUL, Minnesota.—The figures are now at hand of the total vote cast in the recent general election in Denmark. They show that the Socialist party is now the leading political organization in that country, having displaced the Liberals in the popular vote polled.

In 1910 the Socialist vote was 98,175 and the Liberal 118,902. This year the votes are: Socialists, 107,015; Liberals, 102,854. The Conservative vote, however, was the Liberal strength, the former increasing from 64,904 in 1910 to 85,070 in 1913, while the Radical vote was 67,279 this year against 64,884 three years ago.

The Socialist strength is considerably stronger, however, than the vote shows, as the party made nominations in only 63 in a total of 114 districts. The representation in parliament is, as printed in last week's Citizen: Liberal, 43; formerly 45; Socialist, 22; Conservative, 21; formerly 23; Radical, 7, against 13, with one Independent.

The Social-Democratic party of Canada is growing. At the close of 1911, the party had 40 locals or branches, with a membership of 1,695. The report for 1912 shows that the party has grown to 125 locals, with a membership of 3,534—an increase of 78 locals and 3,128 members, of which 22 locals have been organized and 835 new members joined since the last report.

BERKELEY, California.—Berkeley Socialists are so well pleased with their efforts to maintain permanent headquarters, that they plan to procure a permanent home of their own, and thus cease to run the risk of inability to rent or being forced into the street.

Comrade Murdock, an always reliable worker, on his own initiative, secured money and pledges amounting to \$50. Comrade Darling of Taft, who is visiting for a while in Berkeley, was one of the contributors, and in addition offers his services in helping to erect the building. Our Finnish comrades have just owned one-half and headquarters in West Berkeley. Surely we can do as well.

The Y. P. S. L. of Oakland and Alameda are both in a flourishing condition. They are doing a good work among the young people. Not only do they have some good social affairs, but they are making scientific study of Socialism, and many of them are developing into good speakers.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

perform many other useful work. Many scientists insist that our ancestors millions of years ago were a species of intelligent apes. I do not myself claim to possess sufficient scientific data to justify a settled belief of that kind. There does seem to be strong proof that the human family has evolved or progressed from savage ancestors, who if not actual apes, were no more intelligent than those animals. There are so many mysterious problems in nature that I freely confess that my actual knowledge of the age of the earth and the manner of the advent of animals and humans upon it, is so limited, that I dare not presume to become a teacher of theories not yet fully proven.—R. A. Dague.

Young Folks in Action

Contributions solicited. Write briefly.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUES

ROCHESTER.—In our last letter you read something about some Intro-League Debates which we are holding. About two weeks ago we had one of them, and it was a "hummer" ("Hummer" is the German for "hister," but we aren't talking German now). The subject was: "Resolved, that Socialism will benefit humanity more than capitalism has or can."

There were four debaters on each side, all of whom believed firmly in Socialism, hence it is plain that half of them were talking contrary to their own convictions. And that's where the fun came in. With the most serious faces they stood up there before the big audience and trotted the foolish arguments (if such they may be called) of David Goldstein and Pete Collins, and as each point was made against Socialism the speakers were applauded to the echo. It was really as funny as a mud-turtle trying to get over on its belly again.

The debaters were all from our League membership, four women and four men, or as I like best to call them, four boys and four girls. They all did magnificently. I won't take the space to name them, except the two whom the judges decided upon as those who had done the best debating on the two sides, namely Bertha Vossler for the affirmative, and Morris Weis for the negative. The judges also decided that on the whole the affirmative had best succeeded in maintaining its position.

That debate served as a real stimulus to our young people, so that many of them are now willing to enter the lists. We are now to have another debate one week from tonight (the 11th of June). The question at issue this time is to be: "Resolved, that the advent of woman suffrage will retard the coming of Socialism."

It is a good question with two real sides to it, and another bunch of our enthusiasts are (is it "is?") working hard to get it "lure" of gold. Well, better luck next time.

Huzzles

A humorous Socialist pamphlet will be given for the correct reading of the following sentence of misplaced letters:

ON CINGBAH TA WITH TALBOL XBO.

Answer to scrambled word puzzle in No. 15: The Golden Rule Above the Rule of Gold.

The prize goes to Henry Springer, Missouri. Quite a number had "lure" of gold. Well, better luck next time.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

Every Week.

VOLUME 2 MILWAUKEE, JUNE 21, 1913 NUMBER 18

THE BATTLE OF BLENHEIM

(THE GLORY OF WAR!)

It was a summer's evening,
Old Kaspar's work was done,
And he before his cottage door
Was sitting in the sun;
And by him sported on the green
His little grandchild Wilhelmine.
She saw her brother Peterkin
Roll something large and round
Which he beside the rivulet,
In playing there had found.
He came to ask what he had found,
That was so large, and smooth, and round.
Old Kaspar took it from the boy,
Who stood expectant by,
And then the old man shook his head,
And with a natural sigh,
"The some poor fellow's skull," said he,
"Who fell in the great victory."

"I find them in the garden,
For there's many hereabout;
And often when I go to plough
The ploughshare turns them out.
For many thousand men," said he,
"Were slain in the great victory."

"Now tell us what 'twas all about,"
Young Peterkin he cries;
And little Wilhelmine looks up
With wonder-winking eyes.
"Now, tell us all about the war,
And what they killed each other for?"

"It was the English," Kaspar cried,
"Who put the French to rout;
But what they killed each other for
I could not well make out.
But everybody said," quoth he,
"That 'twas a famous victory!"

"My father lived at Blenheim then,
Yon little stream hard by;
They hurled his dwelling to the ground,
And he was forced to fly;
So, with his wife and child he fled,
Nor had he where to rest his head."

"With fire and sword the country round
Was wasted far and wide;
And many a childless mother then
A new-born baby died.
But things like that, you know, must be
At every famous victory."

"They say it was a shocking sight
After the field was won;
For many thousand bodies here
Lay rotting in the sun.
But things like that, you know, must be
After a famous victory."

"Great praise the Duke of Marlborough won,
And sure he did deserve it;
"Why 'twas a very wicked thing!"
Said little Wilhelmine.
"Kaspar, say something more about it," quoth he.
"It was a famous victory!"

"And everybody praised the duke
Who this great fight did win;
"But what good came of it at last?"
Quoth little Peterkin.
"Why that I cannot tell," said he,
"But 'twas a famous victory!"

—Robert Southey.

LITTLE SOCIALIST EDITOR

The youngest Socialist journalist in the United States is probably Miss Miriam Simons, little 12-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Simons, Chicago. Miriam's father, who has been editor successively of the International Socialist Review, the Chicago Daily Socialist, and the Coming Nation, Miriam is the editor and proprietor of "The Kids' Socialism," as she calls her little paper, which is gotten out when she can spare time enough from her reading and school work.

"I can't a very pretentious journal— but then kids aren't so particular about the papers that they read as are their mothers and fathers. It is "printed" on a typewriter, Miriam doing all the work.

The matter in the paper is varied. Sometimes the little editor writes a serious matter on her mind, or she writes an editorial. At other times, when she is in a creative mood, she writes a story. When she is feeling in a humorous mood, she writes a column of jokes.

Unlike a great many Socialist papers that have been started, "The Kids' Socialism" has weathered the storm and